

## Upper Silesia Is Overrun By the Poles

(Continued from page one)

The Council of Ambassadors had decided to give only the Poles and Rybnik districts to Poland.

Signal for Polish Advance

This report, which official circles here declined at that time to confirm—and it is still unknown that such a decision was reached—was the signal for Korfanty to carry out his threat to chase the Germans out of the country.

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Germans Driven Into Poland

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Kattowitz, Königshütte, Beuthen and Tarnowitz were invested after Monday afternoon the whole southern section east and north of Cosel was held by the invaders, who, however, were not in complete possession of Kattowitz and had not their first serious resistance from the Italians in Rybnik.

The right wing of the Polish forces then turned north from Tarnowitz, and to-day are reported marching unopposed toward Lublitz, although rumors are current here that the Germans are forming in Rosenberg, twenty-five miles from Oppeln, either for defense or a counter drive.

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Insurgents Hold Rural Districts

BERLIN, May 4.—Severe fighting is reported in progress between the Italian troops and the German police, on the one side, and Polish insurgents, on the other, in Upper Silesia, in the region of Gross Strehlitz. The Poles have overpowered and disarmed the Italian and German contingents at Pottsgarten. Latest reports indicate that the seriousness of the situation persists.

While most of the cities have been cleared of the insurgents, the country districts remain in their hands.

Numerous insurgents are still besieging Gleiwitz, barring the exits from the city, and Allied commanders are trying hard to scatter the besiegers and restore order.

The Poles are still in possession of Hindenburg and Königshütte are still partly in Polish hands. The fate of Kattowitz and Rybnik is still unknown.

The French commander at Denis has informed German officials in Upper Silesia that he will crush the revolt in a few days. The French commander at Beuthen declared the Allied command was taken absolutely by surprise, but promised to take energetic measures to restore order.

German fugitives from the mining region and the country districts are rushing to the big cities for protection and are eager to enlist with the police to fight the Poles.

The Polish insurgents consist largely of youths, well armed and organized and using heavy motor lorries as their chief means of communication.

According to dispatches from Beuthen eighteen German policemen there were killed.

LONDON, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador here, to-night presented a note to the Foreign Office, protesting against the Polish coup in Upper Silesia as an apparently concerted effort to take the province by force and refusing all responsibility for the situation and its consequences.

The note also has been communicated to the other Allied governments. It declares that by the action of irresponsible Polish agents and provocateurs a strike has been engineered in Upper Silesia through the whole mining and industrial area, terrorizing the willing workers and preventing them from carrying out their tasks, while Polish Sokols and armed bands cover the country as far as Ratibor.

Second Protest From Germany

The organized destruction of railways and bridges, it is asserted, above a prearranged plan for Polish insurrections. The Inter-Allied Commission, it is added, has recognized that the German population has given no provocation.

Late in the afternoon Dr. Sthamer presented a second note, stating that the situation had become extremely acute and reciting details, according to which the insurgents had seized the entire industrial region, including the districts of Pless, Rybnik and Ratibor and a portion of Lublitz, Gross Strehlitz and Oppeln. In fighting at Rybnik two Italian officers and thirteen men were killed, Director Cox, of the Preussen mine at Mischowitz, and Director Gansse, of the Cruesche mine at Rybnik, and others have been murdered.

The insurgents are well armed, many of them wearing Polish uniforms. Railways, telephone lines and telegraph wires have been cut and many railway bridges blown up.

The Inter-Allied Commission, the note declares, admits that the German population is blameless and has promised to intervene with all measures at its disposal, but unfortunately, with the exception of the declaration of martial law, no tangible success in the suppression of the revolt can be observed.

Dr. Sthamer concludes by calling the attention of the British government to the extreme danger, unless speedy steps are taken to suppress the revolt.

Disorders Spread in Country

PARIS, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—The disorders in Upper Silesia are continuing, according to French official dispatches received here to-night.

Although the disorders have been confined in the mining districts, the disturbances are spreading in the rural section of Pless, Lublitz and Rosenberg, the dispatches state.

The French government, it was learned to-day, has strongly impressed upon the government at Warsaw the grave consequences to Polish interests likely to result from a Polish uprising in Upper Silesia.

French infantry, with tanks, have succeeded in clearing Beuthen and Kattowitz of rioters, but the utmost apprehension exists here as to the development of the movement.

WARSAW, May 4 (By The Associated Press) (Upper Silesia).—News-papers extra last evening reported eight Poles killed and sixteen wounded in the Kattowitz region in clashes with the Germans, in which the Poles attempted to gain control of the districts bordering upon the Polish frontier. For a time the Poles were in

power in these districts, but the Inter-Allied Commission intervened and quiet was eventually restored.

Adalbert Korfanty, the Polish plebiscite commissioner in Upper Silesia, has been re-elected because he exceeded his powers, it was announced to-day.

Due to False Rumors Over Boundaries, Rumors Told

LONDON, May 4.—Replying to a question regarding the situation in Upper Silesia in the House of Commons this evening, Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that most unfortunate disturbances had broken out there. Mr. Harmsworth added that a plebiscite had been held in Upper Silesia under conditions of the strictest impartiality, but that the demarcation of the boundaries had not yet been settled. That was a question for the Supreme Council.

The present trouble, according to Mr. Harmsworth, appeared to have arisen from rumors in the Polish newspapers that the Allies already had arrived at a decision with regard to the portions of the territory to be allocated to Germany and Poland. No such decision had been reached, he said.

F. D. Roosevelt Favors Agreement on Navy Cuts

Tells Women's Pro-League Council He Believes U. S., Britain, Japan Should Act

Former Secretary of the Navy

Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking last night at a meeting of the Women's Pro-League Council at the Women's University Club, associated limitation of naval armaments by the leading world powers through mutual agreement.

He advanced the idea that Great Britain and the United States, by a gentlemen's agreement not to begin the building of new ships within a set period of time could make an important step toward the elimination of armament. He said he felt certain that Great Britain would be glad to continue with a navy of its present size for a while at least and that without adding to the building program under way the naval forces of that country and the United States would be about on equal footing.

"If Japan follows the consensus of Anglo-Saxon opinion as for limitation of naval armament, then Japan will undoubtedly join in limiting the size of her fleet," Mr. Roosevelt said.

Resolutions calling upon Congress not to pass any bills to increase the size of the army or navy and pledging the aid of the organization to work for limitation of fighting forces were adopted.

Other speakers were Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Lees Laidlaw and Miss Mabel Kittidge.

Lyons Names Maj. Compton

Miller Aid Made Deputy Secretary of State

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, May 4.—Major Ranulf Albion, military secretary to Governor Miller, was to-day appointed First Deputy Secretary of State by John J. Lyons, Secretary of State. Major Compton is a resident of Saratoga Springs and takes the place vacated by Addison B. Parker, who resigned last week. Major Compton was sworn in immediately following his appointment and will assume his new duties to-morrow.

One effect of the appointment of Major Compton had was to dispel the belief that the relations between the Secretary of State and the Governor were strained because of the transfer of the automobile bureau to the new Tax Department. Last week, when Mr. Parker tendered his resignation, it was reported that he had done so because he had declined to aid in Mr. Lyons' reported fight on the Governor.

Austrian Conditions Reform On Political Parties' Approval

VIENNA, May 4.—The government has made its acceptance of the plan devised by the financial commission of the League of Nations for the reform of internal conditions in Austria conditional on its being supported by the Great German party and the Social Democrats.

The leaders of the former party are agreed that, with reservations, foreign credits must go hand in hand with internal financial reforms, but the Social Democrats have not yet announced their position.

## Navy Demands Aircraft to Protect Fleets

(Continued from page one)

might be placed on it. The vessel is a converted collier, the Jupiter. It will carry twenty planes, but its speed at the maximum will be twelve knots, and may only reach ten. The Navy Department asked the last Congress for authorization for two first class airships, making the recommendation on the advice of the naval board, but the recommendation was ignored, as being in addition to the rigid building program.

As contrasted with the Langley, the Japanese are building, and will complete next year, the Hoshio. This vessel will carry from twenty to thirty planes, depending upon their size. The tremendously important advantage she will possess, however, is her speed, which will be that of a battle-cruiser.

The Langley could not keep up with any conceivable squadron of ships in the American navy. The Hoshio could keep up with the fastest American or Japanese ship now in the fleet.

England Has Modern Craft

Of the seven up-to-date, airplane carriers of the British navy, the latest is the Eagle, built last year. It is 661 feet long, with a displacement of 28,200 tons and has a speed of twenty-four knots.

The most that can be hoped for from the Langley is a fighting and scouting force of aircraft, capable of carrying twenty-six planes.

This ship, for her own defense, carries twelve 6-inch guns, and is equipped with torpedo tubes, though her main function is to carry the fighting and scouting force of airplanes along with the fleet, and to be able to run out ahead of the fleet so as to send aloft a fighting and scouting force of aircraft between the English ships and the enemy.

The Hermes, another British airplane carrier, is a little faster than the Eagle, being able to make 25 knots. She is 548 feet long and can carry twenty planes.

The Furious, however, is the airplane carrier in which naval officers here are most interested, inasmuch as she was not designed as an airplane carrier at all when she was laid down, but as a battleship. Concern here is centered on the contention by some officers that this country should change over one of the battle cruisers under construction to an airplane carrier instead of completing her on present plans. The Furious is capable of a speed of 31½ knots and can carry twenty planes. She is 735 feet long and has a displacement of 19,100 tons.

Rival Can Make High Speed

Other British airplanes are the Pegasus, the Argus, the Ark Royal and the Victrola. This last ship can make 28½ knots continuously for eight hours.

It is pointed out that in the event of the seizure of the Philippines and Guam by an enemy during a war the absolute inferiority in the air. Experts are of the opinion that it would be possible to defend the Philippines and Guam by a strong American air force, reinforced by proper submarine and mine defenses. But if some enemy should seize the islands, they would be equally agreed, the American navy, because of the failure to recognize the subjecting itself to almost certain destruction if it proceeded toward the islands, providing, of course, the enemy were of the opinion that the latter were equipped with aircraft and carriers than this country.

U. S. Drops Its Charge Against Coal Trade Men

Finds No Evidence That They Collected Fees to "Fix" Profiteer Hunters

Indictments against Charles S. Allen, secretary of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, and Gibbs L. Baker, of Washington, counsel for the association, were nolle prossed yesterday.

In asking Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court, to dismiss the indictments, Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, stated that they had been resubmitted to a grand jury at the direction of the Attorney General and the grand jurors found no evidence for an indictment.

It was alleged in the indictments that Allen and Baker had obtained fees on the promise that they could "fix" officials of the Department of Justice, Baker having much influence, it is said, with William McMurtrie Spaeth, a special United States Attorney.

Mr. Spaeth is said to have testified before the second grand jury that the two defendants had cooperated with him in checking profiteering in coal. Allen and Baker testified, it is said, that their indictment was due to enemies they had made in the coal trade by their efforts to eliminate unjust charges.

The indictments against them were found upon evidence gathered by Armin W. Riley, head of the "flying squadron" which the Department of Justice sent out to harry profiteers.

Princess Anastasia Goes to Paris Hospital

Accompanied by Husband, Son and Latter's Fiancée; Return to Athens After Operation

ATHENS, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—The Princess Anastasia, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, of New York; her husband, Prince Christopher; William B. Leeds Jr., the Grand Duchess Marie and her two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Xenia, is engaged to marry young Leeds, departed for Brindisi this morning on a private yacht.

Princess Anastasia intends to go to the American Hospital in Paris for a second operation. She was carried to the yacht by two American trained nurses, who will accompany her to the French capital. King Constantine and the other members of the royal family were at the pier to say farewell.

Before leaving Athens Princess Anastasia gave a grand draught for the aid of Greek soldiers wounded in the fighting against the Turks in Asia Minor. She said she regretted to leave Greece at the time when the country was at war, but declared she would return, when she had recovered, to help care for the wounded. The princess added that she would never forget the kindness and sympathy of the Greek people, especially during her illness.

The Princess Helene, who recently was married to Crown Prince Carol of Rumania, will depart for Bucharest to-morrow.

Chinese Ex-Minister Is Coming for Tour of U. S.

Chu Chih-chien, Now in England, to Visit America in July

LONDON, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Chu Chih-chien, former Chinese Minister of the Interior and acclaimed one of the most illustrious statesmen of China, will proceed to the United States early in July for a six weeks' tour of the country, it was announced here to-day. His visit, it is said, will be entirely informal, but it is believed he probably will bear a letter from the Chinese President to President Harding.

Chu Chih-chien, who has been in Paris for some time, came to England last Saturday and has been accorded a most cordial official reception. On Monday he had an audience with King George in Buckingham Palace and gave the King and Queen Mary handsome presents. He also presented to King George an autographed letter from the Chinese President. Later he visited the Foreign Office and the houses of Parliament and was given a dinner by the government. Since then his time has been occupied in tours of the provinces.

The westward visit of Chu Chih-chien is said officially to have been for the purpose of receiving in behalf of the Chinese President an honorary degree from the University of Paris, but in some quarters his trip is declared to have an official object in connection with alteration of certain terms of the German peace settlement.

Troops at Bantry Kill or Wound 12 Irish Volunteers

Sergeant and 7 Constables Slain in Kerry; Policeman Victim of First Sinn Féin Blow in Scotland

DUBLIN, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Twelve Irish Volunteers were either killed or wounded and one military officer was severely injured as a result, according to an official report to-day, of a trip by a party from a border regiment to investigate an ambush yesterday at Tourmearkey, County Mayo.

Four policemen were killed and two wounded in the ambush at Tourmearkey. The investigating party encountered members of the Irish Republican Army in the Bantry mountain and a fight ensued, after which the military forces recovered the body of one of the republicans and captured another who was armed with a shotgun.

A sergeant and seven constables were ambushed and killed this morning a short distance outside of Rathmore, County Kerry. Only one man in the Swedish mine remounts and reformed nineteen tons of Russian gold, and so far this year has put seventy tons through the same process. Most of this gold is destined for the United States.

The Norwegian mail service, it is learned, yesterday refused to transmit twenty-seven sacks of gold bullion from the Stockholm Enskilda Bank and return the gold to the bank.

The Norwegian-American Line, the Swedish-American Line and also the Scandinavian-American Line itself now are declining to carry such gold cargoes to America.

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 4.—A police inspector was shot dead and a detective wounded here this morning in what is believed to have been the first Sinn Féin attack on the police in Scotland.

The Sinn Féiners fired on policemen who were escorting a van conveying a man to prison, killing inspector Johnston instantly and wounding the detective. The assailants escaped.

LIMERICK, May 4.—The funeral of Henry Clancy, who was shot and killed here Sunday night, gave rise to an incident to-day which resulted in the police employing firearms, killing one civilian and dangerously wounding another.

When the coffin, draped with the Sinn Féin flag, was on the way to the cemetery the police objected to the formation of a procession and turned a number of people aside. Later the procession was formed again. The police returned, and some members of the funeral cortege, seeing them coming, ran across a field. Officials state the Sinn Féiners refused to halt and the police fired.

Board Named to Deal With Japanese Problem

Johnson Appoints 2 Congressmen From Each of 12 Western States on Committee

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Announcement of an executive committee of members of Congress from Western states to cooperate in action on measures dealing with Japanese immigration and land ownership was made to-day by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, who recently was chosen chairman of the joint conference of the Congressional representatives of those states.

The executive committee consists of one Senator and one Representative from each of the Western states. They are:

Arizona—Senator Ashurst, Representative Hayden.

Colorado—Senator Phipps, Representative Timberlake.

Idaho—Senator Borah, Representative Smith.

Montana—Senator Walsh, Representative McCormick.

Nebraska—Senator Norris.

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FEMININE HOSIERY SHOP—Street Floor

Millions in Soviet Gold On Ship Bound for U. S.

Three Scandinavian Lines Refuse to Bring More Such Cargoes Here

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 4.—The Scandinavian-American line steamship, United States, from Christiania April 30, due in New York May 11, has on board seventy sacks of gold bullion, valued at several million dollars, consigned by the Swedish mail service as first-class mail. The gold is Russian Bolshevik gold melted by the Swedish royal mint. Last year the Swedish mint remelted and refined nineteen tons of Russian gold, and so far this year has put seventy tons through the same process. Most of this gold is destined for the United States.

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The Norwegian-American Line, the Swedish-American Line and also the Scandinavian-American Line itself now are declining to carry such gold cargoes to America.

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Day Coats—Capes and Wraps

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Blouses—Hats and Furs